

ORIENTAL AND PACIFIC BOXING FEDERATION

AMENDED RULES AND REGULATIONS

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OPBF MEDICAL CODE

These medical guidelines – prepared by Dr. Nasser V. Cruz, Chief of the Medical Section of the Philippine Government’s Games and Amusements Board and OPBF Representative on the World Boxing Council’s Medical Board – were presented to and accepted by the OPBF’s 37th general meeting, in Moscow, Russia, on September 26, 1999 (Amended at the 54th OPBF Convention, Bacolod City, Philippines on March 30, 2016)

I. ANNUAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION

- A. All boxers shall have a complete medical examination to obtain a boxer’s license and yearly thereafter for renewal of their license.

The examination shall include complete medical history and physical examination of the applicant, including ophthalmologic exam, neuro-psychiatric evaluation and laboratory tests at the discretion of the local Commission’s examining physician, based on the boxer’s fight record.

1. Minimum annual laboratory requirements:

Chest X-ray, electrocardiogram, complete blood count, serological tests (HIV, HBSAg), CT scan.

2. Maximum tests required for injured boxers:

Stress test and MRI/MRA.

- B. NO boxer shall be allowed to engage in any fight or contest without undergoing a medical examination and being certified fit to fight by the examining doctor.

II. CONDITIONS PREVENTING A BOXER FROM COMPETING

A boxer may not be allowed to fight if he is diagnosed with the following conditions; unless he secured a clearance from a medical specialist concerned.

1. Any neurological abnormality (congenital or acquired) including epilepsy, migraine, abnormalities in CT scan, MRI EEG tracing.

2. Any psychological problems like depression, schrizophrenia, hypomania.
3. Visual problems: cataracts, retinal tear or detachment before and after treatment, exudates; uncorrected visual acuity of 20/70 requires ophthalmologic clearance.
4. Blood pressure over 140/90 after prolonged rest. Any organic heart disease (congenital or acquired), history of cardiac surgery.
5. Chest problems or any active lung disease – asthma, emphysema, pneumonia, tuberculosis, pneumothorax, etc.
6. Acute and chronic gastrointestinal abnormalities – hernias, organomegaly, hepatitis.
7. Acute or chronic infection of the ear (middle and inner ear), labyrinthitis.
8. Genitourinary problems – hematuria, albuminaria, renal diseases, active venereal disorders.
9. Severe skeletal abnormality which may cause body injuries.
10. Active skin infections – herpes, folliculitis, burns, etc.
11. Diabetes or other endocrine related problems / abnormalities.
12. Anemia and other acute or chronic blood disorders.

III. EXAMINATION PRIOR TO BOUTS OUTSIDE OF BOXER’S JURISDICTION

- A. Boxers participating in a boxing match outside of their home boxing jurisdiction (boxers fighting abroad) shall undergo medical examination conducted by the local boxing Commission physician before being issued their Medical Clearance. The Medical examination shall include:
 1. Thorough medical and physical examination.
 2. Dilated fundoscopic eye examination.
 3. Minimal laboratory tests, CT scan, CBC, urinalysis, serological test (HIV/HBSAg).
- B. The medical examination for a championship bout should be submitted prior to the scheduled fight.
- C. Boxers returning from their fight abroad should return to the local Commission Medical Section their Medical Clearance as to the result of their fight abroad (WHETHER THERE ARE INJURIES OR NOT).

IV. PRE-BOUT EXAMINATIONS

All boxers scheduled for a boxing match should undergo medical and physical examinations after the weigh-in a day before the fight.

V. POST-BOUT EXAMINATIONS

It shall be the duty of the stadium physician to follow the boxers back to the dressing room after the fight to check if both boxers are in satisfactory condition and institute any treatment (first aid) if necessary.

VI. POST- KNOCKOUT EXAMINATIONS

- A. For the protection and welfare of the boxers, it is mandatory to perform at least the following examination on the boxer who has sustained a knockout or when the referee stops a contest after a boxer has been punished in the ring (one-sided contest):
1. Repeat CT scan or request an MRI/MRA if available / affordable.
 2. Neuropsychiatric evaluation.
 3. Ophthalmologic exam.
- B. All boxers sustaining a knockout or technical knockout should report to the Commission Medical Clinic to secure a medical clearance within seventy-two (72) hours after the fight. If the boxer cannot report to the Medical Clinic, he will be required to seek consultation to any private physician for examination and submit to the boxing Commission a medical certificate from the examining doctor as to his findings with regards to the boxer's injury and his recommendations.
- C. All Examination findings on boxers who sustained severe injury should be reported to the local boxing Commission Medical Clinic for evaluation.

VII. RESTING PERIODS BETWEEN BOUTS AND AFTER KNOCKOUTS / TECHNICAL KNOCKOUTS

A boxer who has just participated in a contest shall be required at least thirty (30) days mandatory rest period for 4 rounders and forty-five (45) days for 6 rounders and above before he is allowed to compete again.

Boxers whose last fight was 6 rounds or more should get special permission from OPBF President if mandatory 45 days period has not been complied. The basis of the President in granting special permission will be the evaluation of OPBF supervisor of the fight.

If a boxer suffers a knockout (KO) or technical knockout (TKO) as a result of body punch, he is required to rest for a minimum of sixty (60) days, before he is allowed to compete again.

If a boxer suffers a knockout (KO) or technical knockout (TKO) as a result of head punch, he is required to rest for a minimum of ninety (90) days, before he is allowed to compete again, and then only after a thorough physical examination by the Federation's physician.

A boxer, who suffers a loss of consciousness after the knockout, shall be required to have a CT-Scan before he will be allowed to fight again.

The above conditions shall be followed; otherwise, the decision to fight again will be at the discretion of the Federation's Medical Officer.

In case a boxer has received a serious concussion, he shall not be allowed to compete again until he has been examined and has been certified to by Federation's Physician as fit to box again.

VIII. ROLE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

1. There must be at least TWO (2) DOCTORS at any local or international boxing contest (championship and non-championship fights). One (1) doctor will serve as the ringside physician and the other one (1) as stadium physician who has the responsibility of checking on the boxers for any medical problems after each bout.
2. Doctors attending the boxing event shall be equipped with stethoscope, otoscope, ophthalmoscope, patellar hammer, BP apparatus, and other first-aid tools. Post-bout examinations should be done on all boxers sustaining injuries and reports should be submitted to the local boxing Commission with the proper recommendations.
3. Ringside physicians should check that necessary medical equipment is available to limit the extent of injuries as much as possible.
4. Doctors should visit the dressing room of boxers before the fight to advise them regarding the use of prohibited substances like stimulants, hemostatics or artificial coverings used to stop bleeding from a cut, liniments or any astringent lotion which, when applied to the boxer's body, may damage or irritate boxers' eyes or wounds.
5. The doctors should see to it that a standby ambulance equipped with emergency apparatus is present on the site of the boxing arena and other emergency accessories are at the ringside. No boxing contest shall take place without a standby ambulance.

IX. EMERGENCY ACCESSORIES AT RINGSIDE

- A. No boxing contest shall commence without the following emergency accessories at ringside:
 1. Stretcher under the ring apron.
 2. Portable oxygen with regulator and nasal cannula or face mask.
 3. Standby ambulance parked in a freely accessible place, just outside the boxing arena, equipped with emergency resuscitator.
- B. The promoter shall have the responsibility of providing the needed accessories during a boxing contest. The promoter shall also have the responsibility of locating the nearest hospital, the telephone number and the name of the neurosurgeon on duty, in case of emergency. The duty physician will be the one to coordinate with the neurosurgeon and his staff.

X. VENUE

No boxing contest shall take place in an area where there is no hospital equipped with neuro-surgical and neurological facilities. The hospital should be near the boxing arena (the

most is fifteen [15] minutes' drive from the boxing arena). The boxing arena should have an examination room, properly lit, with first-aid equipment for the purpose of examining and treating the injured boxers. (In addition to these guidelines are the following recommendations. (a) Trial weigh-ins at thirty (30) days and seven (7) days pre-fight, with maximum above-limit tolerances of ten (10) per cent at thirty (30) days and five (5) per cent at seven (7) days. (b) Inclusion in annual pre-registration medicals of tests assessing body-fat ratios, to determine in which weight divisions it is medically safe for boxers to compete.)

MEDICAL CLEARANCE

The Federation shall provide a Medical Clearance to be issued to boxers by their home Commissions. This Medical Clearance shall have space to register the boxers' medical examinations conducted by their home Commissions before competition abroad, with space to record results of fights and recommendations of the attending physician of the host country. In this way, the history of boxer's past fights and medical results can easily be tracked and verified. Boxers must present their certificates to the host Commission for stamping and endorsement; and shall, on their return home, present their certificate to the home Commission for confirmation that the proper procedure was followed.

REASONS FOR STOPPING A FIGHT

ABSOLUTE

Bleeding from ear canal

Loss of time or place orientation

Inability to see

Visible Signs:

Copious blood into eye

Eye closed

Complaint of double vision

Complaint by boxer that he can't see

Stagger or poor balance after a blow on the ear

JUDGEMENT CALLS

No chance of winning

Taking too many punches

Defense is poor or disoriented

Staggering – loss of balance

Eye closing – when vision is impaired

Blood running into eye, enough to impair vision

Difficulty breathing (broken ribs)

Specific cuts:

Fast evaluation of damage if cut is enlarged

Corner of eye (either) Quarter extension could damage the muscles

Cut of brow will cause no damage

Cut of brow that is bleeding profusely can cut down vision

Cut just below brow on lid is damaging to lid mechanism – stop the fight

Cut of scalp may bleed more than any other yet is harmless

Cut under eye on cheek usually looks bad but causes no damage unless eye closes or there is a facial fracture

OPBF RULES & REGULATIONS

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APPENDIX: Purse bids in OPBF mandatory and elimination bouts

1. DEFINITIONS

In the interpretation of these regulations, unless the context indicates a different meaning, the words "Federation" and "OPBF" mean the Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation. "Commission" means the body which controls professional boxing in each individual country.

Article 1-1. Membership

One individual country shall be represented by only one Commission; provided that if there is more than one Commission in one country, that country shall be represented in the OPBF by the Commission that is approved and admitted as OPBF member. (Amendment, 1998, Manila.)
Members: American Samoa, Australia, Fiji, Guam, Hawaii, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, New Zealand, PAMA (Professional Association of Martial Arts), Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of China, Thailand, Tonga, Western Samoa. Annual Membership Fee: \$US250.00. The OPBF financial year is from January 1 to December 31 annually.

Article 1-2. Counselor

The position of Counselor in the Federation replaces the previous title of Vice-President. Function of the Counselor is to assist the President in the implementation of the rules. The outgoing President of the Federation shall be automatically installed in the position of Counselor. (Amendment, 1998, Manila.)

Article 1-3. President

1. The President of the Federation shall be elected by majority vote of the attending commissions for a term of two (2) years.
2. No President of the Federation shall serve continuously for more than three (3) consecutive terms.
3. No member of a particular boxing Commission whose co-member has already served three (3) consecutive terms as President of the Federation shall be eligible to run as President in the next election. (Amendment, 2000, Mexico City.)

"Promoter" means any corporation, incorporated club, or corporation or individual engaged in the promotion of regularly scheduled or individual boxing shows or contests. Contests are considered "Boxing Contests" and not "Prize Fights".

2. MEETINGS OF FEDERATION

A General Meeting of the Federation shall be held during the Annual WBC Convention. A Special Meeting may be called when it is deemed necessary by the majority of members. The time and place will be determined by the country where the Federation is holding office.

3. THE SECRETARY

The Secretary of the Federation shall keep a full and true record of all the Federation's proceedings, preserve and keep its books, documents, papers, records, prepare such papers, reports and other documents as may be required by the Federation and perform such other duties as may be assigned from time to time by the President of the Federation, who shall hold office for a period of two (2) years.

4. DESIGNATION OF OFFICIALS

In all contests, the referee or referees, judges, examining physician and timekeepers shall be designated by the Federation and only the officials so designated shall have authority to perform their respective functions.

5. WEIGH-IN

Contestants shall be weighed in the presence of each other and an official of the Federation not less than 24 to 36 hours before the contest. If one of the boxer or his representative is absent, the Federation may proceed with the official weigh-in; on the condition that the other boxer agrees that his opponent will be weighed.

If one of the boxers cannot make the weight within the allowed two (2) hours, he will lose the qualification to fight for the OPBF Championship.

6. WEIGHTS AND CLASSES

Minimum: 47.627 kg (105 lbs)

Light Flyweight: 48.988 kg (108 lbs)

Flyweight: 50.802 kg (112 lbs)

Super Flyweight: 52.163 kg (115 lbs)

Bantamweight: 53.524 kg (118 lbs)

Super Bantamweight: 55.338 kg (122 lbs)

Featherweight: 57.153 kg (126 lbs)

Super Featherweight: 58.967 kg (130 lbs)

Lightweight: 61.235 kg (135 lbs)

Super Lightweight: 63.503 kg (140 lbs)

Welterweight: 66.678 kg (147 lbs)

Super Welterweight: 69.853 kg (154 lbs)

Middleweight: 72.575 kg (160 lbs)

Super Middleweight: 76.204 kg (168 lbs)

Light Heavyweight: 79.379 kg (175 lbs)

Cruiserweight: 90.719 kg (200 lbs)

Heavyweight: over 90.719 kg (200 lbs); no limit

7. ORIENTAL AND PACIFIC CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

All Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation title bouts shall be of twelve (12) three (3) minute rounds. Champions must defend their titles within a period of nine (9) months after the date of acquiring said title; provided, however, there is a worthy challenger and a promoter is willing to stage the bout. In no case, however, shall the period of defense extend beyond one (1) year. Failure to defend within twelve (12) months of acquiring the title would be sufficient grounds for the Federation to withdraw recognition of the titleholder as Champion.

When the Champion loses the bout against the Challenger, the newly declared champion will have his first or optional defense of the title against any of the top fifteen (15) contenders of his weight class.

If the title was acquired from a Vacant Championship bout, the new Champion shall have a mandatory defense against the interim champion or available leading contenders of his division.

The sanction fee for each OPBF title bout is \$US500. In addition, OPBF title-bout promoters will pay an annual license fee of \$US500, covering all or part of each year.

The minimum purse for a challenger in a Federation bout is \$US 1,500. (Amendment, 2001, Kiev)

Champions and challengers in Federation bouts will pay a levy of 100USD of their purses as a contribution to the Federation's secretariat expenses. This levy will be sent in advance to the Federation by the promoter when forwarding his bout-sanction fee, and the promoter will then deduct from the purses of the champion and challenger boxers the 50USD each levy fee to recoup his advance.

The Federation shall arrange a supply of official Federation Championship Belts.

Article 7.1 Procedure When Title Becomes Vacant

A Federation Championship may be lost by default, forfeit, inability to fight or to make the weight, or by any reasons stipulated in the Rules and Regulations governing Federation Championship fights. In the event any Federation Championship becomes vacant, and there is no Interim Champion, then the two highest rated available contenders in that division should be allowed to fight for the Championship. The new Champion should make a mandatory defense of his title against the highest available contender within ninety (90) days after the acquisition of the vacant title.

8. NUMBER OF TITLES ALLOWED

A boxer is allowed to hold only one Federation title at a time. The boxer, through his manager, is to notify the Federation in writing within ten (10) days of having acquired a second title as to which title he wishes to retain. Failure to do so would mean that the boxer prefers to retain the

title of the heavier division, and the Federation would thus automatically declare the title of the lighter division as vacant.

9. WEIGHT-MAKING IN CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

When a recognized Champion fails to make the required weight, he shall automatically lose such Championship. If in such a bout the overweight former Champion wins, the title remains vacant. If the challenger, who made the weight, wins from the overweight former Champion, the challenger becomes the Champion. If the challenger comes in over the weight limit, then the bout is to be declared a non-title contest. Regardless of who wins, the champion retains his title.

10. DRAW DECISION IN CHAMPIONSHIP CONTESTS

In case of a draw decision in a title contest, the Champion retains the title.

11. CONTESTS ENGAGED IN BY A CHAMPION

The OPBF Championship shall be declared vacant if the OPBF Champion loses to a countryman while fighting for the National title in the same weight.

OPBF Champions are permitted to box for the championship of other regional sanctioning bodies without vacating the OPBF title. However, OPBF Champions holding the title or titles of another or other sanctioning body or bodies are required to meet their OPBF mandatory-defense obligations. Failure to do so may be regarded as reason enough, in itself, to declare the particular OPBF title vacant and call for an elimination bout. If an OPBF Champion loses in a defense of, or challenge for, another regional championship, his OPBF title will automatically be vacant and an elimination bout will be ordered to find a new OPBF Champion. (Amendment, 2001, Kiev.)

Article 11.1 Interim Championships

An interim championship maybe sanctioned whenever any of the top eight (8) contenders request to fight for an interim title and pays the sanction fee.

The interim champion will be automatically declared regular champion if for any reason the regular champion vacates the title.

Article 11.2 World Title Challenges

If an OPBF titleholder signs to contest for a world title, the OPBF title will be declared vacant on the date the world title contract is authorized by the world boxing body. There will be an elimination bout to decide the OPBF Championship; unless there is an OPBF Interim Champion.

If the vacating Champion loses his fight for the world title, he will be entitled to absolute priority to fight the winner of the OPBF elimination bout or against the Interim OPBF Champion who was declared the regular champion.

12. RATINGS

OPBF ratings shall be done by the Commission of the host country every last week of the month.

In its deliberation of the ratings, the Commission shall take into consideration the following factors, to wit:

1. Present Rating.
2. Activity.
3. Worthiness of opponent.
4. Result of the contest.

Requests for upgrade and inclusion should be sent before the last week of every month.

Deserving boxers from non-member countries may challenge for the OPBF Championship in the Middleweight up to the Heavyweight Division.

13. NEUTRAL REFEREE AND JUDGES

All mandatory and vacant Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation championships shall be officiated by a referee who shall be from the home country and three (3) judges, one (1) each from the country of the contestants, and one (1) neutral judge; unless the visiting boxer agrees that all officials will come from the home country. The judges shall all score the contest.

14. PAYMENT BEFORE A CONTEST

Promoters are allowed to pay a contestant not more than one-third of his total purse before a contest. But promoters are allowed to pay the purse of the boxers in due time in accordance with the contract submitted to the OPBF. Promoters who failed to pay the sanction fee in their previous promotion shall not be allowed to stage a Federation Championship unless they first settle their previous obligations.

15. LENGTH OF ROUNDS

Rounds for professional contests shall be of three (3) minutes duration with one (1) minute rest between rounds. When a round has been completed and the bout halted, either by the respective corners or by the referee, and the bell to start the next round has not been rung, the contest shall be decided as a technical knockout scored in the round just completed.

16. DRESSING ROOM

A Commission inspector shall be in charge of and supervise the conduct of the dressing room, see that the contestants and seconds are dressed in accordance with the rules, that tape, gloves, and accoutrements are as required, and that there is no delay between bouts. He shall see to it that one (1) set of boxers is ready to enter the ring while the preceding bout is in progress. No one shall be allowed in the contestant's dressing room except managers, seconds and Commission or promoter's representatives.

17. SECONDS

Seconds shall not be more than four (4), but only one is allowed inside the ring.

18. TIMEKEEPERS

The Timekeeper shall be seated at ringside close to the gong. He shall indicate the beginning and ending of each round by striking the gong.

He shall provide himself with a whistle and an accurate stop-watch that shall have been properly examined and certified by an inspector of the Commission before it is used.

Ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round, the timekeeper shall give warning to the seconds of the contestants by blowing the whistle.

19. KNOCKDOWNS

A boxer who has been knocked down will not be saved by the bell in any round, including the last round. If a boxer is knocked down immediately before the bell in any round and the referee counts ten (10), the boxer loses by KO; if the boxer stands up before the count of ten (10), the contest terminates or bout resumes unless it is the last round.

There will be no three knockdown rule.

20. JUDGES & REFEREES

Three (3) judges shall be licensed by the Commission, shall assist a referee in rendering a decision at the termination of each contest. The referee shall be licensed by the Commission after first satisfying the Commission of their professional physical qualifications

21. RING OFFICIALS LICENSE FEES AND COMPENSATION

A. License Fees

Referee	-	50 U\$D
Judge	-	50 U\$D
Promoters	-	500 U\$D
Sanction fee	-	500 U\$D
Boxer's Levy	-	100 U\$D

B. Ring Officials Compensation

Referee (Home/ Visiting)	-	400 U\$D
Home Country Judge	-	400 U\$D
Visiting Judge	-	400 U\$D

22. POWERS OF THE REFEREE

After a contest starts, the referee has the power to declare a bout “no contest” and to enforce discipline and the regulations pertaining to the conduct and behavior of contestants and seconds. The referee may stop a contest if in his opinion one of the contestants is badly outclassed or injured; or the referee may temporarily stop a contest and consult with the examining physician on the advisability of stopping the contest in the case a contestant appears injured. The referee may declare a “no contest” only after having given at least three (3) warnings and after having consulted the judges, and the majority decision shall then prevail. When a boxer is wounded and the referee is not sure if the injury was due to accidental butting (unintentional butting) or legitimate hitting, the referee must consult with both judges. (Amendment, 2000, Mexico City.)

23. DUTIES OF THE REFEREE

The chief official of contests shall be the referee, who shall have general supervision over bouts which take place in the ring. The referee shall, before starting a contest, ascertain from each contestant the name of his chief second, and shall hold said chief second responsible for the conduct of his assistant seconds during the progress of the contest. The referee shall call the contestants together in the ring before each bout for final instructions, at which time each contestant shall be accompanied by his chief second only. The principals, after receiving instructions, shall shake hands and retire to their corners. They shall not again shake hands until the beginning of the last round. In the case of a knockdown, the referee shall require the fallen contestant to take a count of eight (8). In the case of a cut eye or similar facial lacerations, the referee shall consult with the ringside physician. Such consultation shall take place upon the conclusion of a round or, with “time out” in an emergency, may take place during the progress of the round. The termination of the bout shall be governed by the examining physician’s decision.

24. REFEREE’S INSPECTION

The referee shall inspect the bandages and gloves and make sure that no grease or other foreign substances have been applied to either the gloves or the bodies of contestants, to the detriment of an opponent.

25. REFEREE’S UNIFORM

Referees officiating at Federation bouts will wear the OPBF uniform of black boxing socks and shoes, black slack pants, **green long sleeves shirt** with the OPBF pocket badge over the heart, and black bow tie. Outside the ring the referee will wear, as part of his uniform, a black jacket with the OPBF pocket badge over the heart. (Amendment, 1999, Moscow.)

26. “DOWN” WITHOUT BEING STRUCK

A contestant who goes down without being struck, for the purpose of avoiding a blow, may be disqualified. Should a contestant leave the ring during the one (1) minute period between rounds and fail to be in the ring when the gong rings the signal to resume boxing, or should a contestant fail to rise from his chair at the beginning of a round, the referee shall start counting

immediately, and unless the contestant is on his feet in the ring at the end of ten (10) seconds, shall declare him counted out. Should a contestant who is “down” arise before the count of ten (10) is reached, and go down again immediately without being struck, except for the purpose of avoiding a blow, the referee shall resume the count where he left off.

27. JUDGE’S AND REFEREE’S DECISION FINAL

Judges and referee’s decision in a contest, once rendered is final except when a formal protest is made and reviewed by the Federation.

28. COUNTING

When a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the neutral corner farthest removed from the fallen contestant, pointing to the corner, and immediately begin the counting over the contestant who is down. He shall audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each round. Should the opponent fail to stay in the farthest corner, the referee shall cease counting until he has returned to it, and then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.

If the contestant who is down arises during the count, the referee shall continue to count to eight (8) and assure himself that the contestant just arisen is in fit condition to continue. If so assured, he shall, without loss of time, order both contestants to go on with the contest. During such intervention by the referee, the striking of a blow by either contestant may be ruled a foul.

If the contestant taking the count is still down when the referee calls the count of ten (10), the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that he has been knocked out, and shall raise the right hand of the opponent as the winner.

The referee’s count is the official count.

A boxer who has been knocked down cannot be saved by the bell in any round, including the last round.

There will be no standing eight (8) counts.

29. EYE-CUTS AND SIMILAR LACERATIONS

When a boxer is deprived from continuing the contest due to accidental cuts incurred from the 1st round to the 4th round, the contest shall be declared a “Technical Draw”. The boxer ahead on points from the 5th round shall be declared the winner by “Technical Decision”.

(a) Intentional Head Butt. When a cut is caused by an intentional head butt, and the cut boxer is unable to continue, the offending boxer will lose by disqualification. If the cut boxer is able to continue, the butting boxer will be penalized by two (2) points. (Amendment, 2001, Kiev.)

(b) Unintentional Head Butt. When a boxer is cut due to an unintentional head butt, as determined by the referee, **there will be no point deduction.**

30. OUT OF RING

A contestant who has been knocked down and has fallen through the ropes onto the ring platform shall not be helped back by his manager or his seconds. The referee shall begin to count as soon as the contestant leaves the inside of the ring ropes. If the contestant fails to return by the count of ten (10), he is knocked out. The same procedure shall apply to a contestant who leaves the ring during the progress of the bout, under any circumstances. If a boxer is knocked down and falls through the ropes and onto the stadium floor, the referee must count to twenty (20) in order to declare a knockout if the boxer fails to return, unaided, to the ring. When one contestant has fallen through the ropes, the other shall retire to the farthest corner and remain there until the count is completed or his opponent is on his feet in the ring. A contestant who deliberately wrestles or throws his opponent from the ring, or who hits him when he is partly out of the ring and prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense, may be disqualified.

31. A CONTESTANT IS “DOWN”

A contestant is down when any part of his body but his feet is on the floor or when he is hanging helplessly over the ropes and the referee has begun to count over him. A referee may count a contestant out either on the ropes, on the floor, in his chair, or when rising from a down position. The mandatory eight (8) count rule shall be in effect. There is no “three knockdown” rule.

Only the referee can stop the fight at anytime according to his sound judgement.

32. SYSTEM OF SCORING

Scoring shall be the “ten (10) point must system”. The winner of any round always gets “ten” with the loser receiving anywhere from “nine” to “seven” points, depending upon the decisiveness by which the round was won. The “ten point must” system should be applied as follows: Even round 10 : 10. Slight edge 10 : 9. Wide edge 10 : 8. Overwhelming and one-sided 10 : 7. In scoring a contest, the elements of offense, defense, clean hitting, ring generalship and sportsmanship shall be carefully considered. A clean knockdown, being the closest approach to a knockout, should be scored heavily. The use of foul blows and other foul tactics shall result in a penalty of one (1) point for each foul committed, and the referee shall advise the judges of the number of points to be deducted immediately upon the termination of the round during which such fouls were committed. Referee and judges shall clearly write their decisions and sign their scorecards. Incomplete rounds when technical decisions are invoked (excluding KO or TKO results) shall be scored. (Amendment, 2001, Kiev.)

33. FOULS

(a) Hitting below the belt. (b) Hitting an opponent who is down or rising after being down. (c) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other. (d) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch. (e) Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes, or striking an opponent who is helpless as a result of blows and so supported by the ropes that he does not fall. (f) Wrestling or roughing an opponent on the ropes. (g) Butting with the head or the shoulders, or using the knees or elbows. (h) Hitting with the open glove or with the butt or inside of the hand, the elbow, the wrist, and all backhand blows. (i) Purposely going down without being hit or for

the purpose of avoiding a blow. (j) Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys. (k) The use of the pivot blow or the rabbit punch. (l) Jabbing the opponent's eyes with the thumb of the glove. (m) The use of abusive language in the ring. (n) Any unsportsmanlike trick or action causing injury to an opponent.

34. FOUL TACTICS

Holding and hitting with the other hand, which is an unfair method of landing a blow and may have decisive effect because the contestant struck is unable to avoid or move with the blow to break its force, is classed as a major foul. Referees must warn offenders that this type of foul will be strictly penalized. The kidney punch, which is an illegal blow landing on that part of the back near the spine and over the kidney, is strictly barred because it may produce permanent injury. The importance of enforcing the rule against this blow is frequently overlooked. It must be enforced.

A rabbit punch is any blow struck at the back of the neck near the base of the skull, and is barred as dangerous. A blow landed on the head behind the ear, or on the side of the neck, as the opponent turns his head to avoid it, is not a rabbit punch. Any deliberate attempt to use the rabbit punch shall be penalized.

Butting with the top or side of the head is likely to cause cuts over an opponent's eyebrows and other injuries, affecting the outcome of the contest, and shall not be allowed. A boxer who goes in head down and leans against his opponent with his head while in-fighting is butting. "Thumbing" or jabbing of the glove has frequently caused serious injuries to the eyes, and referees must watch for this trick and, if it is deliberately used, penalize it by disqualification. If a contestant is helpless on the ropes the referee shall instantly intervene, declare the helpless boxer "down" and proceed with the count as in the case of a knockdown. In the case of minor fouls, such as hitting or flicking with the open glove, clinching and prolonging the contest after a warning has been given, the referee shall punish persistent disregard of the rule with disqualification. The referee may disqualify a contestant for fouling, with or without warning.

35. PENALTIES FOR FOULING

If a bout is interrupted because of accidental fouling, the referee shall determine whether the fouled boxer can continue or not, and if his chances have not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul, the referee may order the bout continued after a reasonable interval set by the referee, who shall so instruct the timekeeper.

(a) Intentional Fouls

1. If the fighter cannot continue, the offender will lose the fight by disqualification.

2. If the fight continues and later on is stopped because the same injury has become worse, and if the injured fighter is ahead on points, he will be the winner by technical decision. If the fighter causing the injury is ahead on points, the fight shall be declared a draw. Unfinished or incomplete rounds shall be scored if the fourth (4th) round has been completed and the bell for the fifth (5th) round has been rung.

(b) Accidental Fouls

If a fighter is accidentally injured and the fight cannot continue, or if the fight does continue and subsequently the injury becomes severe enough to stop the fight, then the fighter who is ahead on

points will be the winner by technical decision as long as the fourth (4th) round has been completed and the bell for the fifth (5th) round has been rung. If the fourth (4th) round has not been completed, the decision will be a technical draw.

36. NO-FOUL RULE

For all practical purposes, the no-foul rule refers to blows delivered below the belt and means that a boxer cannot be credited with a victory by claiming to have thus been fouled. When an unintentional low blow has been landed, the offending boxer shall be penalized by having 31 point(s) deducted from his score, and the fouled boxer may be given a five (5) minute rest period to recuperate. If after this five (5) minute rest period the fouled boxer still refuses to proceed with the contest, the referee shall award the contest to his opponent on a technical knockout.

When an intentional blow has been landed below the belt, the referee, at his discretion, shall order point(s) deductions when appropriate for foul(s) and will provide the fouled boxer with a reasonable time for recovery, but not more than five (5) minutes. However, if the referee, at his discretion, determines that it was an intentional foul and the ring doctor determines the fouled boxer cannot continue, the offending boxer will be disqualified. If the doctor determines the fouled boxer can continue fighting but he does not continue, the fouled boxer will lose by abandonment. In the case of clear, extreme and continued fouls, with the offending boxer disregarding warnings and point deductions by the referee, the referee may disqualify the offending boxer after specific warnings and not before three (3) different point-deduction occasions. (Amendment, 2001, Kiev.)

37. USE OF DRUGS OR IRON DERIVATIVES

The use of any drugs, alcohol, or stimulants, either before or during a match, by any contestant is adequate cause for revoking his license.

The use during the boxing match of Monsel's Solution, or any similar drug, compound or iron derivative for the stopping of hemorrhaging is prohibited.

When so ordered by the local Commission, a boxer must submit to a medical analysis.

38. GLOVES

In all Federation contests, gloves used must weigh not less than eight (8) ounces or more than ten (10) ounces each.

Minimumweight – Lightweight, eight (8) ounces.

Super-Lightweight and over, ten (10) ounces.

Gloves shall be examined by the Inspector. If padding is found to be imperfect, other gloves shall be substituted before the contest starts.

No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves shall be permitted. Gloves for all main events shall be new and furnished by the promoter.

If gloves have been used in other bouts, they must be whole, clean and in a sanitary condition if to be used again.

After the gloves have been tied, the lacing shall be held in the proper place by adhesive tape around the wrists. Gloves used in Federation bouts must be of a brand approved by the local Commission and/or the OPBF supervisor and must be thumb-attached. (Amendment, 2001, Kiev.)

39. BANDAGES

Bandages shall conform to the following restrictions: One (1) winding of surgeon's standard white adhesive tape, not over one (1) inch wide, placed directly on the hand to protect that part of the hand near the wrist. This may cross the back of the hand twice, but not extend within one (1) inch of the knuckles. Soft surgical bandage, not over one (1) inch wide, may be worn across any part of the knuckles, held in place by not more than three (3) feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. Ten (10) yards of soft surgical bandages shall be allowed for each hand. Bandages shall be applied in the dressing room under the supervision of a representative of the Commission and in the presence of both contestants, or as the Commission's representative directs. Bandages shall be submitted for inspection to representatives of the Commission and each contestant shall also be permitted to inspect the bandages of his opponent. The purpose of the bandages is to protect the hand, and not to add force to a blow.

40. CONTESTANT'S COSTUME

Contestants shall box in proper costume, including foul-protection cup of a type satisfactory to the Commission and the contestant, which cup shall be firmly adjusted before leaving the dressing room. Each contestant shall supply himself with a pair of trunks, loose fitting and made of light cloth, similar to an athlete's running pants. The contestants shall not wear the same or closely similar color in the ring. The wearing of "tights" is prohibited. The belt of trunks shall not extend above the waistline. Shoes shall be of soft material, and shall not be fitted with spikes, cleats, hard soles or hard heels. Socks, rolled down to the tops of the shoes, may be of any color. The shoe laces shall be held in place by a strip of adhesive tape around the shoe tops. No apparel other than as specified above may be worn in the ring, except a bath robe. Nothing in these rules shall prohibit a contestant, when the ring canvas is wet and slippery, from removing his shoes.

41. THE RING

To be not less than eighteen (18) and no more than twenty-four (24) feet square within the ropes, the ring apron to extend beyond the ropes not less than eighteen (18) inches. The ring posts shall not be nearer to the ring's ropes than eighteen (18) inches. The ring shall be padded with felt, corrugated paper, matting or other soft material to a thickness of not less than one and one-half (1 1/2) inches, padding extending to the edge of the apron, with a top covering of canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform. Material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges or which "packs down" shall not be used. 33 Padding shall be inspected regularly by the Commission. Substances such as U.S. rubber and "Oxite", providing resiliency and air pockets, or boiler felt, are recommended. Padding shall be approved by a board of inspectors, including one (1) or more physicians. The ring shall not be more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building or ground of an outdoor arena, and shall be provided with suitable steps for the use of the contestants. Ring posts shall be not more than three (3) inches in

diameter, extending from the floor of the building or ground to a height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the ring floor.

42. RING ROPES

Ring ropes shall not be less than four (4) in number, not less than one (1) inch in diameter, the lower rope, eighteen (18) inches above the ring floor, the second rope, twenty-nine and one-half (29 ½) inches above the floor; the third rope, forty-one (41) inches above the floor and the fourth rope, fifty-two (52) inches above the floor. Ropes shall be wrapped in soft material, preferably velvet to avoid rope burns. Straps shall be mandatory on all sides (2 on each side).

43. OBSTRUCTIONS

The entire ring platform shall be clear of all obstructions, including buckets, stools, etc., the instant the gong indicates the beginning of a round, and none of these articles shall be placed on the ring floor until the gong has ended the round.

44. WATER BUCKETS, ETC.

There shall be provided by the promoter a sufficient number of water buckets for the use of all contestants. Promoter shall also provide fans, powdered resin for the canvas, stools for seconds and such other articles as are required in the conduct of the contest. A bucket used by the contestant shall not be used for another contest until it has been washed and sterilized. Two (2) buckets shall be used, one (1) in each contestant's corner.

45. CORNER CANVAS

For the purpose of eliminating wet corners and the danger of slipping, a triangular piece of canvas, extending from the ring ropes to not less than four (4) feet toward the center of the ring, shall be provided in each contestant's corner. This canvas shall be affixed to the ring posts and shall be spread during the period between rounds and shall be rolled back during the progress of rounds. The same two (2) corners will be used for all contestants on any one (1) card.

46. VIOLATION OF RULES

The Federation may suspend or ban, for cause, any promoter, matchmaker, boxing official (referee, judge, timekeeper, announcer, stadium physician), manager, trainer, second or boxer for violation of the rules.

47. AREA OF EFFECTIVITY

These Rules and Regulations of the Oriental and Pacific Boxing Federation are applicable and enforceable only within the region under the jurisdiction of the OPBF.

APPENDIX

PURSE BIDS IN OPBF MANDATORY AND ELIMINATION BOUTS

1. General The purse-bid regulations and procedures including, without limitation, the respective percentages of the bout purses payable to the champion and challenger, will not be effective, or may be modified, in special or unusual cases when it is so agreed by the President and Secretary-General.

2. Free-negotiation period The OPBF shall notify the boxers of all mandatory championship defenses and title-elimination bouts. Where a Champion has been notified by the OPBF to meet the No. 1 challenger or the highest available challenger, as provided for in the OPBF championship defense rules, or a championship has been vacated and the contenders have been named and notified, or a champion is otherwise mandated or ordered to defend against a challenger, there shall be a period of thirty (30) days following such notice to permit the parties to negotiate and finalize a contract for a match. Should the parties fail to conclude negotiations during the thirty (30) day period and so notify the OPBF President or the Secretary-General, the period of free negotiation shall be closed. The boxers will be given thirty (30) days for free negotiation, unless it becomes clear that the boxers will not sign for the same promoter and in that event, or for other reasons in the exercise of his directions, the President of the OPBF may shorten such thirty (30) day negotiation period.

3. Request for purse offers

Should the aforesaid thirty (30) day free negotiation deadline not be met by submission of a signed bout contract to the OPBF, the OPBF President or the Secretary-General will request purse offers for the championship match from the promoters. Notification of the purse offer will be made by press and media releases to announce the purse offer. The OPBF will advise the member Commissions of the request for bids. The announcements for bids will indicate the date, time and place for opening of the sealed envelopes containing the promoters' bids for the championship bout.

4. Submission of purse-offer bids All purse offers must be filed with the OPBF within fifteen (15) days after the date when the free negotiation period was closed and the purse offer was solicited by the OPBF. The purse offer shall be closed exactly fifteen (15) days after commencement. The President, at his discretion, may accept written faxes, telexes, telegrams, E-mails and confirming phone calls from participating promoters in lieu of letters containing and confirming purse-offer bids. This period may be shortened by the President or Secretary-General of the OPBF at their discretion.

5. Purse-offer bids

A promoter wishing to participate in bidding for the Championship contest shall include in his bid the following: (a) The total amount offered to the participants in US dollars with an acknowledgement that said total purse offer shall be nett and completely free of any tax in excess of the national and/or local taxes payable by the visiting boxer in his home country. If demanded by a boxer, the dollar offer and payment by a promoter of said amount to the boxers will be fully guaranteed by a letter of credit of a bank or performance bond acceptable in form and substance to the OPBF. Prior to the bout, the promoter must also guarantee that the boxing authorities where the fight shall take place will respect the OPBF regulations and will accept neutral officials. (b) A representation that he will pay travel and accommodation expenses for three (3)

persons for each participant (the three [3] persons include the boxer). (c) A statement as to whether he will attend the opening of the sealed bids at time, date and place established by the OPBF solicitation and/or the name of his designated representative, if any, who will be present at the opening of the bids.

6. Obligations regarding purse offers

(a) The licensed promoter making the highest fixed money offer of compensation shall be awarded the Championship match. Income projections that are contingent on statements that a promoter will bid a percentage or dollar amount over the bid by other promoters will not be considered. The interested boxers, the champion and the challenger, or the two (2) co-challengers in the event of a vacant title or elimination bout, are compelled to accept this offer and participate in the Championship match or forfeit their rights to be either champion or challenger. Each boxer shall receive his full purse, or its equivalent established by the purse offer, and the OPBF may investigate possible violations of these Rules and Regulations when requested or required. (b) The winning promoter of the purse offer must, within eight (8) days after the purse-offer date, deposit with the OPBF 10% of the total amount of his offer. The deposit will be returned to the promoter or credited at the time of the title bout. In case that promoter does not promote the bout, he will forfeit the 10% to the champion and contender, distributed 75% and 25% respectively (except when another division of proceeds has been required or is applicable), nett of all OPBF expenses. The 10% deposit may be made at a local OPBF Commission with the express authorization of the President or Secretary-General. (c) If a visiting boxer will be taxed in his home country, the promoter must provide him with a certified tax receipt or certificate from the national and/or local tax authority where the bout takes place for representation as a credit to the tax authority in the boxer's home country. The promoter must also post a bond or other sufficient indemnity to ensure that the taxes imposed at the location where the bout took place will be reimbursed to the boxer if the certified tax receipt or certificate is not accepted as a tax credit by the taxing authority in the boxer's home country.

7. Winning of purse offer

The OPBF President and/or Secretary-General shall notify the promoter and his home Commission of his victory in the purse-offer procedure.

8. Purse-offer contracts

The promoter winning the purse offer shall have the Championship bout contracts properly signed and delivered to the OPBF President and/or Secretary-General within fifteen (15) days after the opening of the sealed bids. The Championship bout contracts, in accordance with these Rules and Regulations, shall, unless otherwise permitted by the OPBF, be on the OPBF official Championship Bout Contract form.

9. Failure to sign purse-offer contracts

If the Champion and/or his manager does not sign the bout contracts and/or refuses to participate in the bout for the promoter who won the purse offer under the terms set forth herein, they may be subject to discipline as well as having recognition of the Championship withdrawn and declaring the title vacant. If the challenger and/or his manager refuses to sign the contract and/or to fight, the OPBF may designate a substitute and/or take such other measures and invoke such discipline as appropriate under the circumstances. In the event a manager refuses or fails to sign

the championship-bout contract when required, because of a dispute with the boxer, or otherwise, then the boxer may sign the contract on his own behalf, but only if he deposits funds sufficient to cover the manager's share of the purse or agrees that the manager's share is withheld and deposited in escrow, and agrees in a manner satisfactory to the OPBF to indemnify the OPBF and to hold it harmless from any and all claims, demands, causes of action, and liabilities to the manager, of any kind or nature.

10. Division of proceeds in a purse offer

The net purse offer (after deduction of OPBF certification fees) shall be divided as follows: (a) 75% for the champion and 25% for the challenger when bouts will be held in the home country of the champion or in a neutral country. (b) 80% for the champion and 20% for the challenger when the bout will be held in the challenger's home country. (c) In vacant titles, the purse offer shall be divided 50% for each contender. (d) Notwithstanding the terms of subparagraphs (a) and (b) above, the OPBF President and/or Secretary-General may, at their discretion and by a majority voting, modify the division of proceeds between boxers in a purse offer in unusual or special cases.

11. Promoters holding options

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary which may be contained in these Rules and Regulations, if a promoter holds a duly-registered, binding, and approved option for a championship bout with a champion, or, in the case of a vacant title, with a championship contender, but is: (1) unable to finalize a contract for a mandatory championship bout within the time period prescribed; (2) unsuccessful in an attempt to win the purse-offer for the bout, such promoter shall be entitled to payment of an amount equal to 25% of the sum by which the purse from the bid guaranteed to the boxer with whom the promoter holds an option exceeds the purse that was guaranteed to the boxer under the option or any higher amount that had been offered to such boxer by the promoter during free-contract negotiations. Under such circumstances, it shall be the obligation of the promoter who wins the purse bid to pay all monies payable to a promoter under these rules, if any, directly to such promoter at the same time that purses are paid to the boxers for the Championship bout. For example, if a promoter has a valid option on a Champion for a guaranteed \$US100,000 purse and no higher purse was offered to the boxer by the promoter during the contract negotiations, and if the Champion is guaranteed \$US200,000 in the purse offer won by another promoter, the promoter holding the option would be entitled to payment of \$US25,000, which is 25% of the excess of the purse offer (\$US200,000) over his option (\$US100,000).

12. Single purse-offer bids If only one (1) promoter presents a bid in a purse offer, he will be allowed to promote the bout unless the Federation considers the offer so low that it would be detrimental to the best interests of the boxers, in which case the OPBF will undertake efforts to improve the boxers' purses.

13. Failure to promote a bout If a promoter who won the purse offer relinquishes the right or refuses to promote the Championship bout, the promotion will be approved for the promoter who made the second-highest bid; provided, however, that if at the discretion of the President and/or Secretary-General, the offer is too low, or there was no other participant, the OPBF shall order initiation of another purse-offer procedure.

14. Timing of a bout The match shall take place within sixty (60) days from the date of the opening of the purse offer unless said time limit is changed or modified by the OPBF President and/or Secretary-General. A promoter unable to comply with the time limit will lose his right to promote the bout.

15. Amount of purse-offer bids and new bids

(a) The OPBF President and/or Secretary-General reserve the right to refuse any purse offer if deemed to be too low;

(b) In the event of identical high bids, new offers will be taken from those promoters who submitted the identical high bids, or they may co-promote if the promoters agree. New bids can be taken in the same purse offer meeting if the interested parties are present.

16. Authority of the President/Secretary-General in purse offers The President and/or Secretary-General have the authority to solve, consider and determine all matters or problems regarding purse offers not included in these regulations, or to take action or render decisions, at their discretion, in any other circumstance relating to administration of performance of the purse-offer procedures.

17. Rights to participate in a purse offer Promoters, matchmakers and other persons who are in arrears in the payment of the yearly licensing/authorization fees or championship-match fees or OPBF certification fees provided herein, or who have been suspended or expelled from participation in the activities of the OPBF, shall not have the right to present bids for any OPBF authorized purse offer.

Additional Rules for the OPBF Female Championship fights

The following rules for OPBF Female Championship fights are effective from January 1, 2009. All Boxers, Managers, Promoters and others who participate in OPBF Female Championship fights must comply with the following rules;

1. Compulsory Pregnancy Test (14 – 1 day before of the fight)

Boxers must submit a certificate of non-pregnancy to the supervisory Local Commission. The submission period is from 14 days to 1 day prior to the fight. The deadline for submission is the time of the weigh-in. Failure to submit the certificate will result in disqualification.

2. Chest and Pelvis Protection

Boxers must wear Chest and Pelvis protection. The boxer is allowed to wear either a protective sports brassier or a hard-type chest protector. However, at the discretion of the supervisory Local Commission, the boxer may be required to wear a hard-type chest protector. Use of a pelvis protector is compulsory.

3. Weight Categories

Atom weight . . . 46.26 kg / 102 lbs

Mini Fly weight . . . 47.62 kg / 105 lbs

Light Fly weight . . . 48.99 kg / 108 lbs

Fly weight . . . 50.80 kg / 112 lbs

Super Fly weight . . . 52.16 kg / 115 lbs

Bantam weight . . . 53.52 kg / 118 lbs

Super Bantam weight . . . 55.34 kg / 122 lbs

Feather weight . . . 57.15 kg / 126 lbs

Super Feather weight . . . 58.97 kg / 130 lbs

Light weight . . . 61.23 kg / 135 lbs

Super Light weight . . . 63.50 kg / 140 lbs

Welter weight . . . 66.68 kg / 147 lbs

Super Welter . . . 69.85 kg / 154 lbs

Middle weight . . . 72.57 kg / 160 lbs

Super Middle weight . . . 76.20 kg / 168 lbs

Heavy weight . . . over 76.20 kg / 168 lbs

4. Glove Weight

The weight of the gloves is set at 8 oz from the Atomweight to the Featherweight categories. The categories from Super Featherweight and Heavyweight use 10 oz gloves.

5. Fight Duration (2 minutes, 8 rounds)

All fights have duration of 8 rounds. Each round is comprised of 2 minutes of action, followed by a 1 minute resting period.

6. Time Scale for Technical Draws and Technical Decisions

Although female championship fights have duration of 8 rounds, the time scale for declaring a Technical Draw or Technical Decision remains the same as the OPBF rule 28.

If the fight cannot continue due to accidental injury; A. Technical Draw if before the start of the 5th round. When a boxer is deprived from continuing the contest due to accidental cuts incurred from the 1st round to the 4th round, the contest shall be declared a “Technical Draw”. B. Technical Decision if after the start of the 5th round. The boxer ahead on points from the 5th round shall be declared the winner by “Technical Decision”.

7. Ring Officials

The Ring Officials (Referee and Judges) are all able to be from the local panel, appointed by the local commission.

8. Sanction fees

The below fees should be paid, in full, by the promoter, prior to the fight. An additional levy of 50 \$US is to be deducted from the purses of both boxers, and paid to the OPBF.

Promoter annual fee . . . \$US 250 (for promoter who promotes only Female title match)

Bout Sanction fee . . . \$US 250

Referee fee . . . \$US 300

Judge fee . . . \$US 200

OPBF Levy . . . \$US 50 each of both the champion and challenger

In addition to the above rules, all other OPBF rules apply to the fight.